HO, FOR THE HIGHLANDS! DEPARTURE OF MR. CARNEGIE'S COACHING PARTY FROM LONDON.

MR. BLAINE LOOKING WELL-CURIOUS ENGLISH IDEAS OF AMERICAN POLITICS-AMENDING THE LIBEL LAW-A TRIBUTE TO ME. COLLINGS-ANOTHER VERSION OF "THE SCARLET LETTER"

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LONDON, June 7 .- The London papers publish pretty full accounts of the delirious proceedings at St. Louis. The steady-going Briton hardly knows what to make of the red bandannas, the a laurel wreaths, the bust, the portrait, the State banners, the bunting, the sixty wind instruments, of brass and the other human wind instruments, and the rest. He reads with a grin, but there is as yet no serious comment. "The Daily News," always comic on American topics surpasses itself. Its knowledge of acts is only surpassed by its power of prophecy. " As," says this singular journal, " there is an absence of any serious opposition, the President's re-election may be considered assured. He is not less fertunate in his enemies than in his friends. The Republicans' cannot hope to find any strong candidate, and the chances are that Mr. Cleveland will sweep the country as he has swept the convention, and that the Republican party, in the form in which it has hitherto existed, will become a thing of the past."

Punctually at 11 this morning Mr. Carnegie's coach left the door of the Hotel Metropole for Cluny Castle, 700 miles toward the North Pole. His party consists of Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Blaine and their two daughters, Miss Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, Mr. Damrosch and Dr. Eaton. Between 10 and 11 o'clock numbers of friends appeared in Mr. Carnegie's parlor to see them off, and some hundreds of slightly astonished Englishmen and women formed a sidewalk committee outside. Mr. Carnegie is so good a general that all preparations had been completed over night and he seemed to have nothing to do but to talk politics with his friends. Many Americans were present. Lord Rosebery, Mr. Gourley, the Radical M. P. for Sunderland, and other Englishmen were conversing with Mr. Blaine. A bouquet of La France roses for Mrs. Carnegie and a basket of fruit for Mrs. Blaine were on the table, both gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Vidings, of New-York. Mrs. Carnegie distributed other flowers among the company. I heard that both florist and fruiterer had declined to undertake to deliver anything at the Hotel Metropole. "We have tried it," said they, "in vain. They are not delivered, or are delivered to the wrong persons." On this occasion they came safely by fair private hands.

Just before 11 Lord Rosebery gave his arm to Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Blaine was escorted by her host, and the whole party with their friends went down to the front door. The police cleared the sidewalk. Everybody's place on the coach had been fixed, and the party settled themselves comfortably; Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie on the back seat, and Mr. Blaine and Mrs. Phipps on the box next the driver. Tall white hats were the rule for the men. The coach smartly turned out, with serviceable looking horses, the leaders gray and sorrel with black bay wheelers; and so with a sharp turn away they went amid cheers from the crowd. Mr. Blaine, like all the rest of the party, looked well. The weather was all that be wished. Their first night will be spent at Hertford. On the Fourth of July they reach Cluny-Carnegie Castle, and the Stars and Stripes will float from this Scottish stronghold-if it be

A new newspaper libel act is going through the House, designed to relieve the press from some of the hardships of the present law. As first drafted, however, it became in Mr. Justice Stephen's view semething like a bill to authorize free trade in libel. "The Journal," which of all morning papers published in London deals most freely in abuse, accuses Mr. Stephen of habitually violating the morable traditions of the bench, of grotesque pedantry, of quibbling and pettifogging. The article altogether is violent enough to make the House think twice whether further immunities can really be necessary. However, the bill in its present amended form gives some needed relief from the penalties for publishing honest reports of public meetings. A portion of the English press, like the paper above quoted, naturally discusses this question with sole reference to press interests. More powerful and independent journals either, like "The Times," say nothing, er, like "The Standard," remember that they have a duty to the public also. The better class of journals have very little to fear in these matters, says "The Standard," most truly.

There are not, perhaps, in all England two men more remote from each other and more unlike in all essential respects but one or two than Lord Hartington and Mr. Jesse Collings. When, therefore, you see Lord Hartington presiding at a dinner to Mr. Collings, it means something. It means in this case that the great Whig noble recognizes in the plebelan champion of the agrisultural laborer a man of genuine sincerity of tharacter who has done much useful work without reward. It means also that the tie of a common faith in the Union and a common dread of Home Rule is as strong in these days as any other political bond whatever. The occasion of this testimonial to Mr. Collings was his expulsion by the Gladstonians from the presidency of the Allotments Association; one more example of that ferocity which Mr. Godkin admires in English politics and practises in American. Mr. Chamberlain supported his friend Mr. Collings, and made a speech, in the course of which he announced that an American statesman was about to publish a book on Ireland. The American statesman's William Henry Hurlbert. Sir Lepel Griffin, too, lent to this occasion the ornament of his eloquence, abounding, like Jefferson Brick's, in unconscious humor. He praised Lord Hartington; but Lord Hartington will survive Sir

The Aveling dramatization of "The Scarlet Letter," produced on Tuesday afternoon at the Olympic Theatre, experimentally, proves to be but a dreary thing. A long prologue has been thought necessary to break the matter to the British public. Neither this nor the succeeding acts are thought to have much literary or dramatic value, nor is the acting of the piece in any way remarkable. Miss Calhoun, therefore, has no rival to fear. She has only to alter the last act to insure success. Alteration of some sort there will be, but the question is, what. Four other endings had been tried and rejected before the present was accepted.

THE EMPEROR DISTURBED BY COUGHING. Potsdam, June 7.-The Emperor passed an indiffer-His sleep was frequently disturbed by In accordance with the advice of the doctors he did not rise until 11 o'clock. He gave sev-

The Emperor remained indoors to-day owing to unfavorable weather. He passed a good day and transacted much business. The irritation of the throat which caused him to cough at night ceased later on.

UNWILLING TO GIVE UP HIS ISLANDS. Zanzibar, June 7.—Later explanations of the differ-ence between Italy and Zanzibar show that the Sultan has refused to satisfy the cession of the islands, Kismayu and Sala, demanded by Italy as a compensation for the alleged insult of the late Sultan to King Humbert. The British Consul at this place does not approve the course of the Italian Consul in hauling down the Italian flag and suspending relations with

LINE OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL LOCATED.

Canal will be located by June 10, including complete and thorough surveys of the two possible locations on the east end, known as "the lower route," surveyed by Commander Eull in 1872.'73, and the "upper route," surveyed by Mr. Monocal in 1885.

THE HOUSE UPROABIOUS.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN A TUMULT.

MR. REED SCORES THE ERECKINRIDGE FREE FISH

AMENDMENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 7 .- The House to-day made tself virtually a branch of the St. Louis Convention. There was a constant succession of scenes, and the transaction of business was repeatedly interrupted by an uproar worthy of the French Corps Legislatif-members shaking their fists in each other's faces and indulging in shouts and gesticulations which were absolutely unintelligible to the reporters. Notwithstanding all this and the reading of the tele grams and the waving of Thurman "wipes," the main feature of the day, which was Mr. Breckinridge's unpatriotic amendment to Mr. Dingley's motion so to amend the free lumber clauses as to make their operation contingent upon Canada giving to the United States the commercial privlleges to which she is entitled, was not lost sight of. It will be remembered that Mr. Dingley proposed to insert after the proviso: "That if any export duty is laid upon the above mentioned articles (all these articles being sawn and manufactured lumber) by any country, all said articles shall be subject to duty as now provided by law." Mr. Dingley proposed to add to that the fol-

lewing proviso: That all said articles shall be subject to the same duty as now provided by law when imported from any country which denies in its ports, to fishing or other vessels of the United States authorized to touch and trade at foreign ports, the same commercial privileges, including the right to buy provisions, but and supplies, and to transship any portion of cargo, as are granted to similar vessels of such country in ports of the United States.

To this Mr. Breckinridge proposed an amend-

That when the said commercial privileges, including the right to buy provisions, bait and supplies, and to transship any portion of cargo, are granted to the fishing and other vossels of the United States by the Dominion of Canada, then mackerel, herring, salmon and fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled or preserved, except anchovies and sardines, or other fish preserved in ell.

shall be free of duty. And provided further, that whenever the Dominion of Canada admits products, wares and merchandiso grown, produced or manufactured in the United States free of duty, then the products, wares and merchandise grown, produced or manufactured in said Dominion of Canada shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Dingley reiterated with force and marked effect the points he made yesterday with regard to the immense concessions which the Mills bill proposed to grant to Canada, and another speaker interposed the remark that by the admission of one of the leading Canadian authorities, those concessions as already passed in the bill would amount to over \$9,000,000 per annum, and he showed how the restrictions which the Canadians now placed upon the fishery interests of the United States were directly contrary, not only to treaty rights, but to inherent rights which the American colonies had inherited from the mother country.

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, following in the same line, said that no English or Canadian statesman had ever mentioned or claimed what Mr. Breckinridge

in his amendment voluntarily conceded. Mr. Reed quoted the constitution of the Knights of Labor that "injury to one was the concern of all," and said that no matter how remote might be the Eastern States and the region represented by the gentleman from Kentucky, the injury which the National honor had received in this fishery dispute should be the patriotic concern of all. He declared the privileges which the barbaric powers in the days of piracy had given to the vessels of the United States had within the last few years been denied by Canada to the fishing vessels of Massachusetts in order to coerce some such proceeding as was now contemplated. Only the immediate object then sought was to open the American markets to Canadian fish; now it was to

American markets to Canadian fish; now it was to open American markets to Canadian lumber. In the early days of the Nation's history, in its weakness and isolation, it had yielded some points on this fishery question, but to-day, standing up as the peer of any nation, nothing but cowards prevented her asserting her rights. This declaration was received with tumultuous cheers.

Mr. Reed added that even the doctrines laid down by his own Democratic Secretary of State put to shame the pusillanimous proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Breckinridge), and called for the voting down of his resolution and the voting up of that offered by the gentleman from Maine.

Notwithstanding, however, this patriotic appeal, which was seconded in vigorous terms by Mr. up of that onered by the gentleman from staine.

Notwithstanding, however, this patriotic appeal,
which was seconded in vigorous terms by Mr.
Adams, of Chicago, and others, the Breckinridge
amendment to the Dingley resolution was adopted,
and then the resolution as amended was voted

THE SELFRIDGE COURT MARTIAL.

TESTIMONY IN HIS OWN BEHALF BY THE ACCUSED OFFICER.

Washington, June 7 .- The court martial of Captain Thomas O. Selfridge continued its sessions at the Navy Department to-day. The accused officer took the stand in his own behalf and detailed the precautions against danger taken by him on the occasion of the target practice in question. He said he did not claim that he had any right to practice at target within the threemile limit, but asserted that it had been a well-known usage and custom not only of ships of the American Navy but of other naval powers to have target practice within this limit, and it had never, in any within his knowledge, been prohibited or objected to by the Japanese authorities. On the contrary, it appeared that the Japanese Government recognized this as the usual custom, and in 1881 issued a letter of request to the consuls of the different foreign governments requesting them to inform commanders of ships that they should not have gun practice within the three-mile limit unless they should ask and obtain special permission. This order, it appeared, was not special permission. This order, it appeared, was not made public, and Captain Selfridge testified that he was entirely ignorant of it, as were also Rear-Admirals Davis and Chandler who had commanded the squadron. He stated that the practice was had against the bluff, and not in violation of any Japanese rights, but entirely from considerations of safety, as the sea for twenty-five miles, or as far as could be seen, was filled with fishing smacks, making it unsafe to have target practice in the open sea, and it was in the line of greater precaution that he selected this bluff as a barrier to step the shells.

This coded the testimony for the defence, and Mr. Kent will begin his argument to-morrow.

MR. MORGAN'S SUCCESSFUL TRICK. Washington, June 7 (Special).—Senator Morgan played what might perhaps be considered almost a mean trick on his Democratic associate, Senator Gray, of Delaware, to-day on the fisheries question. Mr. Gray as Secretary Bayard's locum tenens had loaded up with a big defence of the Administration's course in the fisheries dispute and had secured the floor as the first speaker when the debate on the Fisheries Treaty was to be resumed on Monday next. Mr. Morgan got in ahead of him on a motion criticising the majority report of the Committee on Foreign Relations for asserting (as he claimed it did) that the President had no right to appoint Commissioners without previous consent of the Senate to negotiate such a treaty, and yet declared by resolution that the treaty had been lawfully negotiated. On that motion Mr. Morgan, despite adverse rulings of the chairman, managed to ring in the manuscript of a speech which he had delivered in extra session in favor of the treaty and which he proceeded to read with much personal enjoyment to an audience of seven senators and several small pages and the official reporter.

A HEBREW HAIR-SPLITTER.

Philadelphia, June 7 (Special).-In Judge Gerdon's criminal court to-day Joseph W. Cohen, a Hebrew, was placed on the stand to testify as to the character of the prisoner, Samuel Cohen, who was charged with stealing a watch. The witness refused to swear on the Bible " because the Old Testament was bound with the New." "Your nephew is in the dock, and I have sent for you in all kindness to testify in his behalf," said the Judge. "If you have such little regard for your own fish and blood, and then quibble about the form of oath, you can retire fr :1 the court-room." He left, and the prisoner was convicted.

NOT'A PLACE FOR DAILY PAPERS. Salem, Mass., June 7.—"The Daily Telegram," an evening newspaper, suspended to-day, this being the second daily to suspend here within a week. GEN. SHERIDAN DELIRIOUS.

AT DEATH'S DOOR ONCE AGAIN. PROSTRATED BY CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS-DE. PEPPER HURRIES TO WASHINGTON-THE GREATEST APPREHENSIONS PELT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, June 7 .- () nee more the gravest apprehensions as to General Sheridan are entertained. The situation is so serious that it may terminate in death at any moment. The parallel drawn between his condition last Saturday and that of yesterday with the intervening relapses only casually referred to by way of indicating what might possibly be expected, has unhappily been verified. The downward tendency began in the night. The General was restless. He complaind of nausea, his tongue became heavily coated, indicating the known but unmentioned liver disease, and he wandered in his mind.

As the day were on his symptoms increased in intensity, and the heart failure returned. The galvanic battery, once before applied, was again tried, and the inhalation of oxygen was resorted to to the fullest possible extent. Father Chapelle was sent for and passed an hour or more with the General but he was beyond consciousness. Publie anxiety, which had in a meaure calmed down, again rose to a high pitch, and was not relieved the 9 o'clock bulletin which read as follows: The failure of the heart which was noticed in the last bulletin, has been followed by a severe congestion of the General Sheridan is delirious. His temperature is a little over 100; pulse, 148; respiration, 40. takes nourishment and has grown quieter within the last MATTHEWS,

YARROW. Dr. Pepper, of Philadelphia, sent for by telegraph, left that city on a special train at 11 p. m., and is expected to arrive here between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning.

Colonel Blunt at 11:30 emerged from the house and went home. He said that the General was resting more quietly, but gave no further informatien as to his condition. The probability is that the usual 12 o'clock midnight bulletin will be delayed perhaps until after Dr. Pepper's arrival. There are no worse developments than are indicated in the 9 o'clock bulletin, but a change in the temperature, which has set in here to-night, the weather being many degrees cooler than it was early in the evening, will probably have an effect the reverse of beneficial upon the congestion of the lungs which the physicians speak of, but which is stated from unofficial sources to have been a well-developed congestive chill. All four of the Army surgeons are in attendance, and will remain during the night.

DR. PEPPER STILL HOPEFUL Philadelphia, June 7.—The unfavorable change in General Sheridan's condition has made the presence William Pepper again necessary, and he left here on a special train for Washington at 11 o'clock. When asked his opinion of the case as it now stands the doctor said :

"Until last night the telegraphic reports to myself, as well as the published bulletins, indicated that the General had fully held the improvement which had been secured. He then began, however, to show renewed symptoms of nervous exhaustion and heart This may have been in part favored by the fact that after the hemorrhage it was, of course, necessary to use food and stimulants with extreme caution. In addition, the heavy drain upon his vitality, caused by the long struggle, is consequently telling, and thus makes it very easy for slight causes to produce serious symptoms. I trust, though, that this relapse will, like previous ones, soon be mastered."

The dector added that to-day's relapse was not as vere, in his opinion, as previous or

THE FIRE RECORD.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY BURNING OIL. A SHEET OF FLAME. FILLS THE STREET AND DE-

STROYS TWO BUILDINGS. One of the pipes for conveying crude oil from Bayenne, N. J., to the factories of the Standard Oil Company in Brooklyn, passed through Oakland-st., oil. The people hastened to dip it up and convey it to their homes. John Rogers, a blacksmith, of No. 119 Greenpoint-ave., carried a pail full to his shop and a red-hot coal flew from the forge into it, setting the place on fire. The flames extended to a temement house at No. 193 Greenpoint-ave., owned by Patrick O'Nell, causing a loss of \$1,000 upon it. The tenants lost an equal amount. The blacksmith

shop was totally destroyed. As fire engine No. 13 was on its way to the fire, it passed through Oakland-st., and the coals from it set the oil on fire in the street. The flames blazed flercely and threatened the houses, but no damage was done to them. An explosion occurred when the fire reached the pipe which tore up street car tracks for twenty feet. As water seemed only to increase the flames of the burning oil, ashes had to

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES. campsburg, Mich., June 7.-A fire broke out in the neart of this village last night and swept both sides of Main-st, for over a block. The loss is over \$100,000, and there is little insurance.

St. Louis, June 7.-Fire this morning about 3 o'clock in John W. Kaufman's Park Flour Mills, destroyed two four-story buildings with their machinery. The loss is \$60,000, fully covered by insurance. Fireman Flannigan was fatally injured by failing from the top of a building. The mills were near the pyrotechnic display given in honor of the Democratic National Convention, and it is thought the fire was caused by spaces.

Providence, R. I., June 7.-The nearly completed Episcopal Chapet in the rear of the Ocean View Hotel, Block Island, was burned this morning. It was in-sured in the American Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, for \$2,000.

FINDING IN FAVOR OF R. F. C. PENNELL. Oswego, N. Y., June 7.-The case of Robert F. C. Pennell, of Brooklyn, against the heirs of the famous Schroeppel family, in this county, to establish his birthright and claim to a share in the estate, was ended to-day. The jury found that Pennell was the son and heir of Mary Hannah Schroeppel, and found for him on all the points. Mary Hannah Schroeppel and George C. Pennell, late rector of Trinity Church, New-York, were first cousins, and were married se-A child was born, but Pennell's father removed it, and afterward succeeded in separating the couple, and they were divorced in the West. The child, now grown to manhood, is plaintiff in the action just decided. The Rev. George C. Pennell married again after the separation spoken of, and his family now live in Newark, N. J. He is dead and so is Mary

AN ELEVATED RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA Philadelphia, June 7 (Special).-The officials of the Reading Railway are confident of the ultimate success of the elevated railroad project, and it was stated at the office of the company to-day that, while the company was willing to consider any sug gestions which the Council's committee to make, there was no doubt that the senti-ment was in favor of building the road. A prominent official of the company said: "I know that 95 per cent of the people of Philadelphia are in favor of building the elevated road, and I feel sure the ordi-

CAMDEN LIQUOR LICENSES TO BE RAISED. Philadelphia, June 7 (Special).-The president of the mbers to work only six days a week, and to obey the law restricting the sale of liquor on Sunday. The Excise Board of Camden, composed of three Republicans and two Frohibitionists, have increased the license fee from \$195 to \$1,000. This law will be in effect on and after January 1, 1889.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY CENSURED. Dover, Del., June 7 (Special).-The coroner's jury in the case of Sadie Boggs, the young girl who was so herribly mangled at Clayton yesterday, censured the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Trains pass that point every five minutes, yet there are neither safety gates nor flagman at the crossing.

A DELICATE SURGICAL OPERATION. Baltimore, June 7 .- Dr. J. J. Chisolm yesterday performed the operation of transferring a rabbit's eye to man's head, at the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, in the presence of a large number of physicians. The patient had been blind for many years. A piece of the blind eye was cut out by using

a circular punch, very sharp, driven by clock work.
With the same instrument a duplicate piece was taken
from the sound eye of a living rabbit. The clear patch fitted accurately into the hole made in the man's eye. The operation was made patnless by the use of cocaine. The best results are expected.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY CERTAIN.

SENATOR O. H. PLATT THINKS ANY GOOD CANDI-DATE CAN BEAT CLEVELAND. Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, where he chatted com-placently about politics and kindred topics. "From

what I heard in Washington before I left there," said he, "I doubt if Senator Thurman was Mr. Cleveland's choice for Vice-President. I heard, in fact, that he was much disturbed about the report that he dictated Thurman's nomination. It was said that Scott and others had been able to take up Thurman and put him forward merely because the President gave no sign of preference. It was easy enough for them to make the lelegates think Cleveland wanted him."

"What are the chances this year!" "It makes no difference who is on either ticket. I believe that the North will be nearer solid this year than the South. The Democratic feeling against Mr. Cleveland is deep, extensive, not demonstrative, but bitter and irreconcilable. Every day I meet so Democrat, not a prominent man but an average citizen, who will not vote for Cleveland. His ene are not making any great noise about it, but their

Who is the candidate that can win the election

"I do not think it makes much difference who the picion. If New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut could agree upon a candidate, it is probable the Convention would indorse him. They can name a West-ern man for the place, or can present an Eastern man. There is plenty of good timber. Senator Allison would make a good candidate. He would be a safe, strong, clean man in the White House. Senator Sherman is another. If the prejudice against a Senatorial candidate is a bar, there is General Harrison and General Alger. Why, there is no end to the list. If Senator herman was not so great as to overshadow everybody in Ohio, Major McKinley, the champion of protection in the House, might come to the front. I hear good deal of quiet talk about him in the cars and among the people. But whoever it is we shall elect him. The Democrats are all broken up. They hoped and expected to carry Rhode Island, but they failed. They hoped and expected to carry Oregon, but failed. went Democratic two years ago, yet here it is Republican by a big majority. The fact is that the Democrats have failed to get the temper of the people, either in or out of their party, on the tariff issue, and as a result they are going to be beaten.³

Lexington, Ky., June 7 (Special).-The Republican clubs from all parts of the State met in this city today in mass convention, to arrange for the conlug campaign. The party is preparing for an enthusiastic paign. About one hundred delegates were present. all of whom gave encouraging reports of success in their districts. The convention formed a State Republican League, and chose W. C. Goodloe as president; Burton Vance, of Louisville, E. M. Wilson, of Williamstown, and H. T. Berry, of Millersburg, vice-presidents; and W. W. Huilman, of Lexington, secre-tary and treasurer.

ONE HOUSE FOR THE THREE COMMITTEES. The proposition made early in the spring to secure house in the neighborhood of Madison Square for the use of the Republican National, State and County Committees during the campaign has been successfully carried out. * On Tuesday a lease of the entire building No. 18 West Twentieth-st., formerly occupied by the sisting of A. R. Whitney and other members of the Republican Club, who have been active in securing

The building is 30x80 feet, with an extension of 100 feet. The first floor will be occupied by the County and State Committees, the second by the National Committee, and the third by the various sub-committees. The building is admirably adapted for the purpose. It is conveniently located, has elevators, electric lights, and other conveniences. Possession will be given on

THE ABSCONDING PANAMA BROKER.

HIS DEFALCATIONS EXAGGERATED.

Del Valle, the absconding broker of Panama, has gone to Paris, where he was educated. He was sent to the Isthmus about six years ago as the agent of the Franco-American Trading Company and, carrying letters of introduction of the highest character, he was received cordially in Panama society. said to have been a Mexican by birth, but his educa-tion in Paris together with his personal appearance and his introduction made him a social success. Nothing was thought, it was said, of the change when he started in the same line of business independently of the company, and still later when he added the branch

It was this credit, however, which gave him an opportunity, although his friends are unable to see-why he should not have sold his drafts to a much larger amount than has been reported. A. N. who was a passenger by the steamer Orinoco, said yesterday : "I was surprised to see my name con with the matter. After the ship sailed, Del Valle came to me with his little daughter and pretended that he was suddenly called to Paris to sign a favorable contract with the Panama Canal Company. I was going to land at Jamaica, and on our arrival I was informed that Del Valle was a fugitive. I received cable dispatches there, proving that the story which Del Valle had told me was incorrect. He was arrested, but on account of legal technicalities was released, and I presume he is now somewhere in Europe. He would naturally land at Cherbourg, but I think he may have disembarked at Plymouth. I do not know where he may be now."

A. S. Lascelles, of No. 108 Broad-st., admitted that Del Valle had drawn on his firm for \$25,000 more than he had provided for, but he said that he would lose nothing, and he expressed the opinion that the amount of the drafts which Del Valle had been able to sell had been greatly exaggerated.

SEVERE STORMS IN THE NORTH.

MANY BUILDINGS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND DE-STROYED.

Keene, N. H., June 7 .- In a storm last night lightning struck the frame house of Stephen Clemens, destroying the house and barn. Eight head of cattle and several horses perished in the flames. The loss is \$4,000. Considerable damage is reported in outlying points.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION IN CANADA. Ottawa, June 7.-During a storm at Billing's Bridge yesterday the Roman Catholic Church was blown to pieces. Twenty-one persons and the priest were the church at the time of the disaster. year-old girl named McVey was killed and several other persons were injured. A large barn was demolished also, killing John Milligan. At Rochester-ville a man named Grey was killed. The storm was the worst ever known in this section. Many houses were unroofed, barns crushed and trees uprooted. The damage to property is great.

The loss cannot fall short of \$000,000. Bellows Falls, Vt., June 7.-The thermometer yesterday ranged from 91 to 95 degrees. Last evening a thunder storm passed over this section The light of burning buildings was seen in every direction. Lightning struck the spire of the Town

Hall in Westminster, destroying the building and a dwelling owned by Frank Hoywood. The Town Hall was built in 1770. It was in this building that the first Legislature of Vermont met. The loss on the Town Hall is \$5,000; no insurance. Mr. Heywood's loss is \$1,300; insurance, \$1,200. Troy, June 7.—Reports show that last night's storm was one of the severest ever experienced in this vicinity. Barns were struck by lightning in several places. The factory of Le Gobia & Sons, at Batcheleville, Saratoga County, was destroyed. The loss is ero,000. Several persons were injured by lightning in various localities. The hall did some damage to the fruit biossoms.

the fruit biosoms.

Boston, June 7.—Reports from the Western part of the State show that excessive heat prevailed yesterday, and a severe thunderstorm did great damage in many places. In Berkshire county trees were uprooted and buildings struck by lightning. At St. Johnsbury, Vt., a hallstorm with a high wind prevailed, tearing up trees and damaging buildings. The roof of Ward's block was swept off and the shed of the gracite company blown down, fiften men narrowly escaping. At Littleton, N. H., the storm unroofed many buildings and tore up many trees. At Greensboro' the boarding house of C. S. Conant was destroyed by lightning; loss, \$2,000. A barn and shed of Albert Lee were blown down. Fires caused by lightning occurred in several other places, but no great losses resulted.

THE BURDEN ON THURMAN. 10 CARRY CLEVELAND THROUGH.

NAMED FOR SECOND PLACE AT ST. LOUIS. ALL OPPOSITION TO THE BANDANNA STAMPEL

OUT BY THE ADMINISTRATION-THE CON-VENTION REGISTERS THE WILL OF THE GREAT BOSS-WATTERSON AND GOR-MAN WEEP ON EACH OTHER'S NECKS-THE MILLS BILL INDORSED WITH A WHOOP - THE PLATFORM.

St. Louis, June 7.-The convention which adjourned to-day has not only made Mr. Cleveland second time a candidate for the Presidency, but it has revealed him as the absolute dictator of his party. He has secured his own nomination, he has named the candidate for the second place on the ticket, and he has dictated the platform to the last word and letter. William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, proudly assured a TRIBUNE correspondent, as will be seen elsewhere in these dispatches, that the platform is not changed one iota from the form in which he brought it from Washington.

The nomination of Thurman for Vice-President was made with great enthusiasm, as one knew it would be. There is no doubt of the affection for Allen G. Thurman among Democrats. In this respect, the nomination is a singular one, for it is candidate is, so that he represents the party and its an example of a thing rarely seen in politics—a principles fairly and unequivocally and without susdictated nomination which is at the same time popular.

ANOTHER SENTIMENTAL BLUNDER

But there can be no question that a considerable proportion of the delegates to this convention believe that in being led by its affection for Thurman into yielding so readily to this mandatory nod from the White House, the Democratic party has made another of the sentimental blunders for which it is so famous. A man has been selected for the second place who is considered exceptionally old (as men go) for active public life; and also is not like Gladstone or Bismarck continually demonstrating that his strength is unimpaired, but who is in fact known to be both feeling and showing the weight of his years. If he had been chosen in order to strengthen the party in a doubtful State, there might have seemed to be a little more politics and a little less sentiment in this selection. But he represents a State which is so surely Republican that Mr. Thurman himself has said since this convention began that the Democrats cannot hope to carry it. Indiana, next to New-York the conspicuously doubtful State, has been left uncovered to the enemy. The answer to all this is that Democrats love Allen G. Thurman. So they loved Horatio Seymour, as they have never probably loved any man before or since, but he made a very poor run for the

Many of the more thoughtful Democrats here feel that a blunder has been made. The delegates from the Pacific Slope have been talking in their tropical way about carrying those States for Thurman. Into the midst of this racket and bombast has come the report of 4,000 Republican majority in Oregon, and men who have got minds above shouting and waving a red handkerchief are unquestionably somewhat uneasy about the situation.

When the convention met this morning it was well known that the last spark of rebellion in the New-York delegation against Thurman's nomination had been stamped out under the feet of Messrs, Scott and Gorman. Forty-five members of the New-York delegation met informally this morning and made the pleasing discovery that they were all for Thurman. utmost harmony prevailed, thanks to the nails in the boots of two bosses.

WATTERSON APPEARS WITH GORMAN.

clerk of the House, mounted the stenographer's desk and read the platform to the convention. The delegates followed it with interest, but were too languid to do much applauding. When Henry Watterson came forward to advocate its adoption he was warmly cheered. Mr. Watterson is evidently one of the very popular men of the Demoeratic party. His frank, soldier-like face has only to be seen to evoke applause. His speech to-day, tribute of the day must not be forgotten." however, did not do him justice. Whether he was hampered by the physical effort to fill the vast hall or whether his heart was not in it, his speech was comparatively lame. There was one characteristic touch at the close, however, when he said that Democrats could never know one another well or love one another entirely until they have and some fun with one another, and then introduced Senator Gorman, whose presence there was evidently meant to signify the acquiescence of the protection element in the platform.

Senator Gorman is not an orator as Brutus was, but he was there to show his smooth, pale, red bandanna was flung over it. There followed cynical face for a purpose, and accomplished it. His speech was interrupted by an ebullition of the air was red with flying bandannas, while O. O. nob at the side of the hall about half way down, who swayed over the policemen and took posses- platform and held it there. There was a new featsion of a number of empty seats. An overzealous secretary on the platform, thinking apparently to prevent a panie, pressed the ever-ready electric hand to hand, bearing this inscription: button and started up the band, which proved to be more difficult to suppress than the mob. Senator Gorman finally succeeded, however, in saving his say, after which Watterson secured the pre- ably will next November. In due time the nomvious question and the platform was declared unanimously adopted amid enthusiastic cheering. WARM APPROVAL OF THE MILLS BILL

Mr. Watterson then announced three separate esolutions. The first of these, introducing a bill before the House commonly supposed to be the Mills bill, but not specifically mentioning it, was received with a ringing cheer which left no doubt presented by William L. Scott, whom many of the delegates saw for the first time, and who thus far a quiet business man, a drooping brown mustache, and a faint bald spot, the youngest-looking man of This resolution was passed without a dissenting voice, after all the protestations the more conservative elament had made, and the way the Democracy of New-York would try to smash the Texas, Illinois and other delegations leaped to their feet with shouts while the red bandannas waved everywhere, showed how much it pleased them.

Then came forward young Mr. Lehmann, of the Iowa delegation, a beardless fellow with a square cut, resolute-looking head, to present the resolution advocating the admission of Dakota, Washington Territory, New-Mexico, and Montana as States, and making a magnificent exhibition of impudence in charging the Republican party with lenying the rights of Statehood to Territories. This, too, went through under the previous ques

The dress parade of the Committee on Resolutions ended with the appearance of ex-Governor Leon Abbett, of New-Jersey, with the Tammany resolution for Home Rule in Ireland. This was received with an outburst of cheering, Daniel Dougherty and Joseph J. O'Donohue rising in the New-York delegation and the latter flourishing his cane, with its red bandanna attached, with the greatest enthusiasm. It need hardly be said that the resolution was unanimously adopted. After the Convention had adopted, by a rising

vote, a resolution of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks, and it was stated that Edward Cooper, of New-York, dissented from a crossing of a t, not the detting of an i was changed.

part of the platform, the speeches on the nomnation of the Vice-President began, under a call of the States. M. F. Tarpey, of California, one of the bitterest opponents of Cleveland in the conventien of 1884, presented Thurman. There was some amusement when he called him the Knight of the Red Bandanna. When he alluded to Gray, there was a great outbreak in the galleries, of cheers, yells, calls, cries that were said to be imitations of the coyote by persons familiar with the musical habits of that animal and others that were said to be imitations of the prairie dog. What with these and the rebel yell and the fish horns, the galleries managed to get a good deal of fun out of the Convention. When Mr. Tarpey, mentioned Black, there was no response from the delegates, but when he spoke of a candidate who shall sweep the country like a tidal wave, there was an unwelcome response in a loud shout of "Gray, Gray," and When he spoke of nominating Thurman by acclamation, there were cries of "No, no." General Black, the "Physical Wreck," had the undeserved good fortune of having the most skilful speech of the day, if not of the whole Convention, made in his honor. This was by T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, who filled the hall better than any other speaker, with much tact. Mr. Patterson managed to intimate, without being offensive, that Mr. Thurman was so old that he might not live long. and left General Black a candidate before the Convention at the same time that he had practically put him in the attitude of gracefully withe drawing. This was done in a long telegram to which General Black subscribed himself, "Your

Mr. Pigott, of Connecticut, seconded Thurman, declaring that the only open opposition to the adoption of the President's platform came from the President's own State. The manufacturers of his State would not be afraid of the platform just

obliged fellow citizen."

adopted. When Indiana was called and the tall figure of Senator Voorhees was seen moving toward the platform, there was great cheering. The Senator is somewhat slow since his famous encounter with Senator Ingalls. At all events, he has lost some of his hair and all of his chin beard. He adroitly managed to remind the convention that they could not hope to carry Ohio, and told them that since Indiana was admitted in 1816, no Democratic President had ever been inaugurated who did not receive its vote. While he was talking, some one in the gallery called out:

".Oregon!" "Yes," said Mr. Voorhees, "take warning by Oregon," and then he proceeded to enforce the lesson that has been worrying a good many Democrats since they heard from the Pacific Slope.

Albert F. Cox, who declared himself in rather an egotistical way to be a Union man from Georgia, and Evan E. Settle, of Kentucky, seconded Gray's nomination. All of the speakers for Gray hinted at disaster if he should not be nominated. Nathaniel C. Dryden, one of the delegates-at-large from Missouri, and an effective speaker, raised a big cheer by coming out strong for Thurman. But there was a decided anti-climax when Mr. Dryden spoke of the rest that would be so grateful to Thurman, and a man in the gallery called out, "Give it to him," at which there was a laugh. Governor Green, of News Jersey, spoke well for Thurman.

The anxiety of delegates to talk through the newspapers to millions of people began to draw the speeches out to a wearisome length. J. W. Dorsey, a young delegate from Nevada, visited some particularly florid eloquence on the Convention, the effect of which was marred when a sagacious critic in the gallery yelled, "Rats!" Georga Raines spoke for New-York and called Thurman the Cato of the Republic. This evoked no enthusiasm. The audience was too highly educated not to know that Cato never carried a red bandanna in the most remote pocket of swallow-tail. T. E. Powell, his The first business after the opening prayer was had the honor of being put up to be knocked the report of the Committee on Resolutions, with down by Governor Foraker in the last campaign which Mr. Watterson appeared. The announce- in Ohio, made a speech of the conventional sort terward proved to be slightly inaccurate, was stone of America. Ex-Governor Throckmorton, of greeted with great applause. Mr. Petty, reading Texas, paid President Cleveland a doubtful compliment when he said that no living statesman in America stands higher in the hearts of the Democracy than Thurman. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, made the blunder of saying that Thurman had been Governor of Ohio, which he never was, and went to the length of comparing the red bandanna which he flourished before the Convention, to a liberty cap. The most polished

"That distinguished statesman, that faithful patriot, that bald-headed gentleman," was Mr. Settle's description of Grover Cleveland.

The ballot showed the States coming steadily into line for Thurman, though the original Gray and Black men stood firm. The call went on amid the usual uproar and bursts of cheering. By the time West Virginia had been called, Gray had 95 votes and and the Black boom was a physical wreck to the tune of 32 votes. At this point the Gray stovepipe hat was taken down from the Indiana pole, and, amid great cheering, a a brief repetition of the scene of yesterday. The Staley, of Indiana, bore the Indiana pole to the ure in to-day's jubilation; a live rooster was flung on the stenographers' table and tossed about from

"I am for Allen G. Thurman." The poor rooster was scared out of his wits, and looked as sick as the Democracy rooster probination was made unanimous, and the work of the convention was ended.

LEADERS CONCEAL SOME SORE FEELINGS. St. Louis, June 7 (Special) .- Now that the Con-

ention is a thing of the past and no one has attempted to kick over the traces, the Administration where the real heart of the Democrats is in the leaders are beginning to congratulate themselves tariff fight, and went through with a rush. It was upon the successful issue of their plans. There were some critical moments, to be sure, when an open revolt seemed imminent, as, for instance, on and not opened his mouth in the Convention. He | Monday when the Maryland delegation, composed. is rather under the average height, with the air of for the greater part, of young and inexperienced men, ventured in their cups to forget that they had a "boss" who might indulge them in a little sixty-five you would see in many a day's journey. | frolic, but would exact strict obedience whenever the time came to enforce it, and again last night, when for a moment it looked as if the County slate and vote for Gray to spite Tammany.

Of Colonel Watterson, too, the Administration man never felt sure until he was shorn, like Samson, of his locks, and had fallen a victim to the wiles of Gorman. The latter has no use for empty honors. The chairmanship of the Committee on Resolutions had no attractions to him except as a means of playing upon the vanity of the Kentuckian. Watterson rose to the bait with the innocence and eagerness of a blackfish, swallowed hook, bob, sinker and all, and once caught in the meshes of the Administration net, proved as harmless and tractable as could be desired. No wonder Gorman is rubbing his hands to-day and Scott tips the wink at the knowing ones. The Pennsylvania boss was found standing in the lobby of the Southern Hotel soon after the adjournment of the convention to-day. His broad smile extended over his features as he received the congratulations of

"Well," he remarked to a correspondent THE TRIBUNE, "it all turned out just as it was planned. The semination, the platform, everything included, not a single thing miscarried."

" Is this true also of the platform?" "I brought out that platform myself, not the